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1. The station accepts College of Hawaii students in sugar technology, for a 2-3-month period during the summer, or for a 4-month period during the winter and spring. These students serve in the capacity of assistants to the field research men of the station.

2. These student assistants are appointed by the college. The college receives reports from the students, but publication rests with the station director.

3. The station pays each student assistant \$45.00 per month, and pays actual transportation expenses while traveling on station work.

4. The program of work for the student assistants is of a practical nature, but with due regard to the educational features involved. The president of the college cooperates in arranging the program.

Under the provisions of this agreement, College of Hawaii students in sugar technology have remarkable opportunities and facilities for first hand familiarity with Hawaii's sugar industry.

VAUGHAN MACCAUGHEY

COLLEGE OF HAWAII

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

LOAN EXHIBITION OF EARLY SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AT OXFORD

THE Classical Association held its annual meeting at Oxford on May 16-17, and Sir William Osler delivered the presidential address on "The Old Humanity and the New Science." We learn from *Nature* that on May 16 Sir William opened a loan exhibition of instruments and manuscripts illustrating the scientific history of Oxford from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century. The greater part of the instruments now shown have never been publicly exhibited before. They have been unearthed in cupboards and corners of libraries of colleges and university departments. They are, for the most part, in their original state and of corresponding historic value.

The two earliest dated Persian and Moorish astrolabes, A.D. 987 and A.D. 1067, lent by Mr. Lewis Evans, form a worthy introduction to a wonderful series of instruments lent by

Merton College. One of these is traditionally associated with Chaucer, and another of the Sapheia type is considered by Mr. Gunther to have been the instrument left by Simon Bredon either to the college or to its great astronomer, Rede, early in the fourteenth century. The energies of these early astronomers were largely directed to the preparation of astronomical tables, which had a wide circulation, and Oxford was regarded very much as Greenwich is now.

The later astronomical exhibits illustrate the instrumental equipment of the Earl of Orrery, who must have been acquainted with the first members of the Royal Society. Many of his instruments are still in the state in which he left them to Christ Church. His telescopes of 8 feet, 9 feet and 12 feet focal length, with many-draw vellum tubes and lignum vitae lens-mounts by Marshall and Wilson, form a unique series.

There is also a Marshall microscope of 1603 in excellent condition, as well as some magnificent planetaria and other astronomical models by Rowley, the maker of the original Orrery.

The slide-rule of 1654 in the South Kensington Museum, must now yield to an instrument lent by St. John's College, dated 1635. It is in the form of a brass disc 1 foot 6 inches in diameter engraved with Oughtred's circles of proportion. Would space permit, the series of volvelles or calculating discs showing the age of the moon from manuscripts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and some early surveying instruments, are worthy of more particular description, as well as many other treasures now shown to the public for the first time. A printed catalogue of the principal exhibits, prepared by Mr. Gunther, of Magdalen College, is published by the Clarendon Press.

A NATIONAL POLICY OF FOREST PRESERVATION

THE first of a series of regional conferences planned to consider special conditions in various sections of the country, so that a comprehensive national policy of forest preservation may be formed, was held May 20 in the United States Department of Agriculture. After for-

est problems of New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia had been discussed by representatives of those states and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture the following resolution was presented by Colonel Eugene C. Massey, former member of the Virginia state legislature, and was adopted:

Forestry questions are national questions as well as state and local questions, and it is the sense of this conference that the national government should assume leadership in these matters and aid and cooperate with the several states in furnishing adequate protection from forest fires, in perpetuating existing forests, and in reforesting devastated forest districts or regions, upon such conditions as may seem just and necessary.

Some of the delegates suggested that the federal government should cooperate with the states in forestry work on lines similar to those prescribed in the federal aid road act and the Smith-Lever Act providing for agricultural extension work, and should make appropriations, to be matched by the states.

Among those attending the conference were: F. W. Besley, Maryland State forester, Baltimore; Dr. A. F. Woods, president, Maryland State Agricultural College, College Park, Md.; W. McCulloh Brown, member Maryland State Board of Forestry, Oakland, Md.; Alfred Gaskill, New Jersey conservation commissioner, Trenton, N. J.; R. Chapin Jones, Virginia state forester, Charlottesville, Va.; A. B. Hastings, assistant Virginia state forester, Charlottesville, Va.; Eugene C. Massie, former member of Virginia legislature, Richmond, Va.; Edwin P. Cox, member of Virginia State Geological Commission, Richmond, Va.; Nat T. Frame, state director of agricultural extension, Morgantown, W. Va.; H. S. Vandervort, assistant state agent, Morgantown, W. Va.; W. Hoyt Weber, representing Central West Virginia Fire Protective Association; W. D. Tyler, Dante, Va.; F. L. Dakin, Philadelphia, Pa.; P. S. Ridsdale, American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C.; David T. Mason, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.; and a number of representatives of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The second conference of the series is to be held in Asheville, N. C., June 4, for North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

DR. FRANK BILLINGS in reporting for the board of trustees at the Atlantic City meeting of the American Medical Association stated that the increase in subscriptions of the *Journal* of the association for the year 1918 was small—229 all told—but this under the circumstances must be regarded as satisfactory. The weekly circulation during the first four months of the current year was greater than that in any previous four months, averaging over 70,000. The foreign circulation was also steadily increasing. The advertising standard of the *Journal* had been maintained, or, if anything censorship had been more rigid. The wisdom of establishing the Cooperative Medical Advertising Bureau became more evident each year. This bureau had demonstrated that it was possible to secure for the state journals a fair amount of advertising of which the profession need not be ashamed. The bureau began this year with twenty-six state journals; the only state journal not represented was that of Illinois. The *Archives of Internal Medicine* had been conducted at a loss, while the *American Journal of Diseases of Children* showed a small profit. The Spanish edition of the *Journal* was now issued on the first and fifteenth of each month and contained practically all the scientific material in the regular edition but matter that was ephemeral or of local interest was not included. The subscriptions were coming in rapidly and at present it had a circulation of 1,400. In response to a petition signed by a large number of leading neurologists and psychiatrists the *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry* had been established. It was published on the same terms as the *Archives of Internal Medicine*. This journal might already be regarded as a success. It was of the highest order, a credit to American medicine, and to the association. It was to be emphasized that the association was not publishing these journals for financial gain; its sole ob-